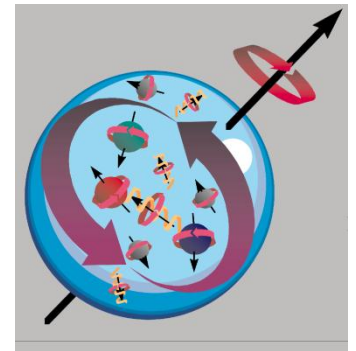


---

# Overview of Spin Studies at COMPASS

Fabienne KUNNE  
CEA/IRFU Saclay, France

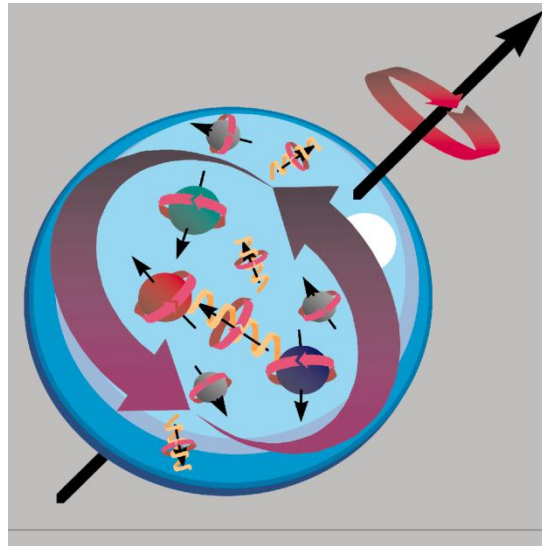
- **Gluon and Quark helicities**
- **Transversity**
- **Future: Polarized Drell-Yan & DVCS**



# Nucleon spin structure

---

- **Nucleon** Almost all visible matter
- **Spin** Fundamental quantum number  
Pauli principle  
Important for symmetry tests: parity /time reversal



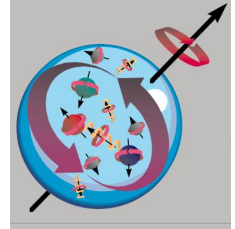
Nucleon contains  
quarks, anti quarks, gluons

How is spin distributed in the nucleon?

# Nucleon spin

How is the nucleon spin distributed among its constituents?

$$\text{Nucleon Spin } \frac{1}{2} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma}_{\text{quark}} + \underbrace{\Delta G}_{\text{gluon}} + \underbrace{L}_{\text{orbital momentum}}$$



$\Delta\Sigma$  : sum over  $u, d, s, \bar{u}, \bar{d}, \bar{s}$   
 Can take any value: superposition of several states

$$\Delta q = \overrightarrow{q} - \overleftarrow{q}$$

Parton spin parallel or anti parallel to nucleon spin

Past:

Theory: QPM estimations, with relativistic effects

$$\Delta\Sigma \sim 0.6$$

Experiment: "Spin crisis" in 1988, when EMC measured

$$a_0 = \Delta\Sigma = 0.12 \pm 0.17$$

MS scheme

Today:

Precise world data on polarized DIS

$$g_1 + \text{SU}_f(3)$$

$$a_0 = \Delta\Sigma \sim 0.3$$

First results from Lattice QCD on  $\Delta\Sigma_{u,d}$  and  $L_{u,d}$

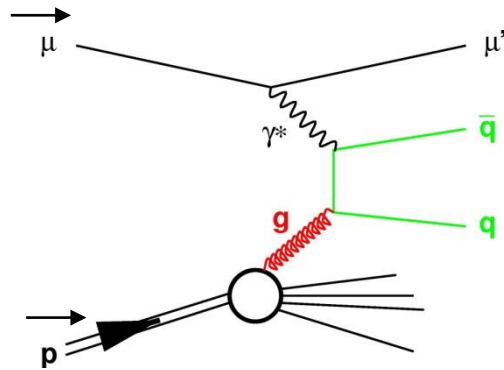
**Large experimental effort on  $\Delta G$  measurement**

also because  $a_0 = \Delta\Sigma - n_f (\alpha_s/2\pi) \Delta G$  (AB scheme)

# Three ways to study gluon contribution $\Delta G$

## 1. Lepton Nucleon

Photon Gluon Fusion

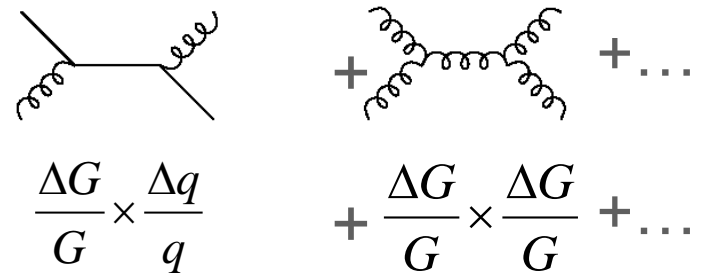


$$\Delta G/G(x)$$

SMC, HERMES, COMPASS

## 2. Proton Proton collisions

Gluon-Quark + Gluon-Gluon + ...



$$\frac{\Delta G}{G} \times \frac{\Delta q}{q}$$

$$+ \frac{\Delta G}{G} \times \frac{\Delta G}{G} + \dots$$

$$A_{LL}(p_T)$$

RHIC : PHENIX & STAR

3. QCD  $Q^2$  evolution of spin structure function  $g_1(x, Q^2)$ :  
Indirect determination assuming a functional form  $\Delta G(x)$ .  
Global fits include polarized DIS, SIDIS and pp data

# COMPASS at CERN

Fixed target

Secondary beams from SPS

Nucleon spin structure

Meson spectroscopy

Polarized muon beam:

160-200 GeV  $\vec{\mu}$ ,  $P_B=80\%$

Solid polarized target:

$^6\text{LiD}$   $P_T=50\%$  2002 to 2006

$\text{NH}_3$   $P_T=80\%$  2007,2010,2011

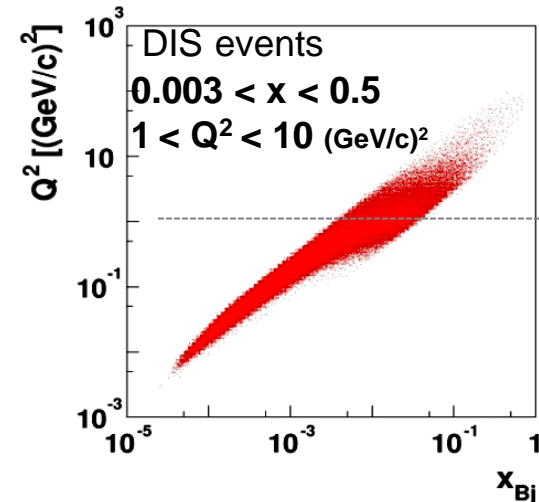
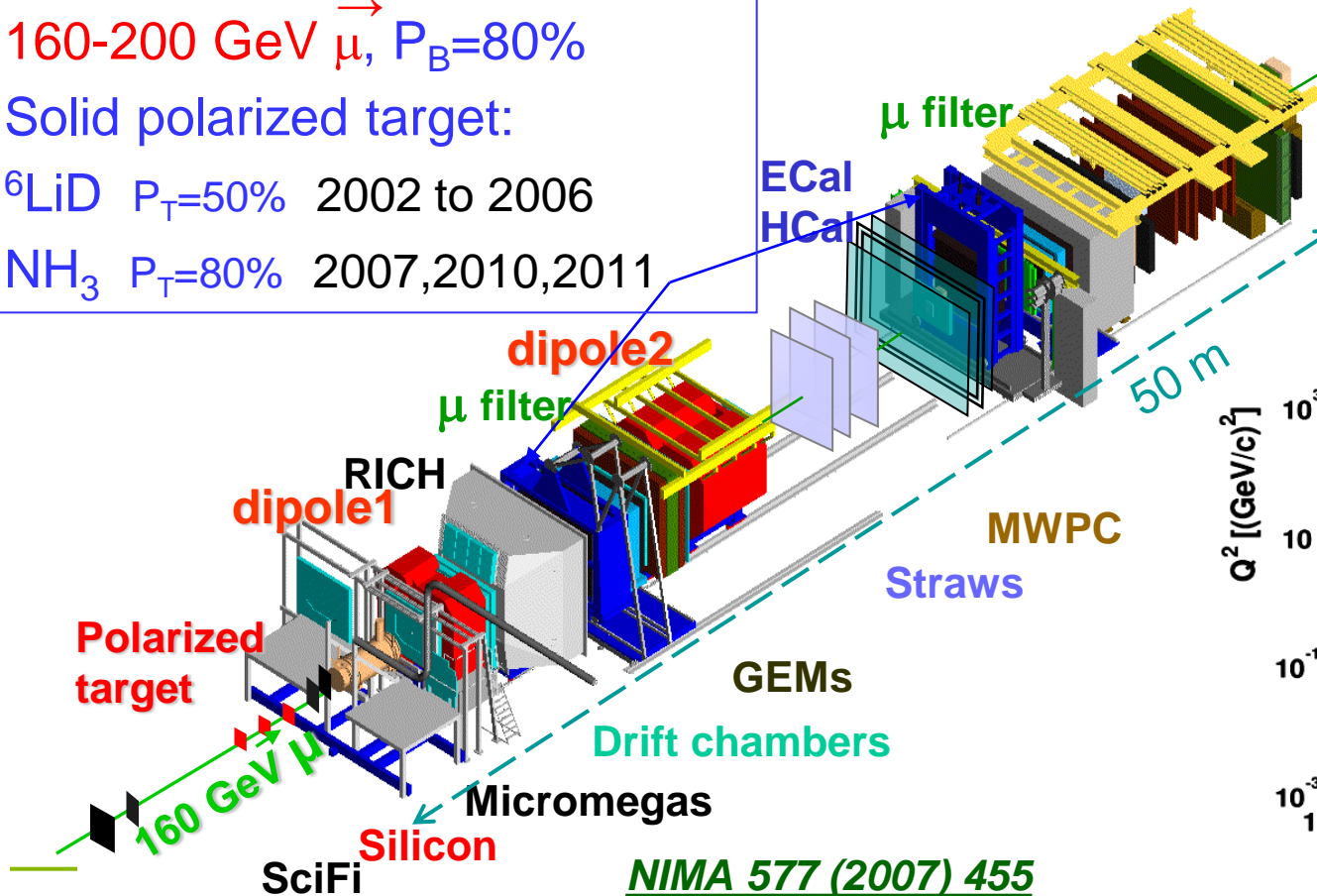
Hadron beam :

190 GeV  $\pi / p$

$\text{LH}_2$  2008, 2009,

2012

See talk of S.-U. Chung, Saturday



NIMA 577 (2007) 455

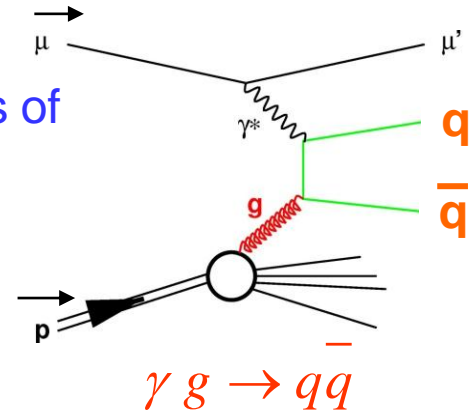
# 1. $\Delta G/G$ from $lepton \vec{N}$ scattering

## Photon Gluon Fusion (PGF) process

Asymmetry of cross sections for longitudinal polarizations of beam and target, parallel and antiparallel

$$A_{LL} = R_{PGF} \langle a_{LL} \rangle \langle \Delta G/G \rangle + A_{background}$$

Fraction of process
Analyzing power



## Two signatures for PGF:

1/  $q=c$  open charm  $c \rightarrow D^0 \rightarrow K \pi$

Clean signature of PGF

pQCD scale  $\mu^2 = 4(m_c^2 + p_T^2)$

Combinatorial background & limited statistics

→ Difficult experiment; 5 decay channels added

COMPASS : 1 point

2/  $q=u,d,s$  high  $p_T$  hadron pair  $q \bar{q} \rightarrow h h$

High statistics

pQCD scale  $Q^2$  or  $\Sigma p_T^2$

Physical background

Differential Cross section now also extracted (New)

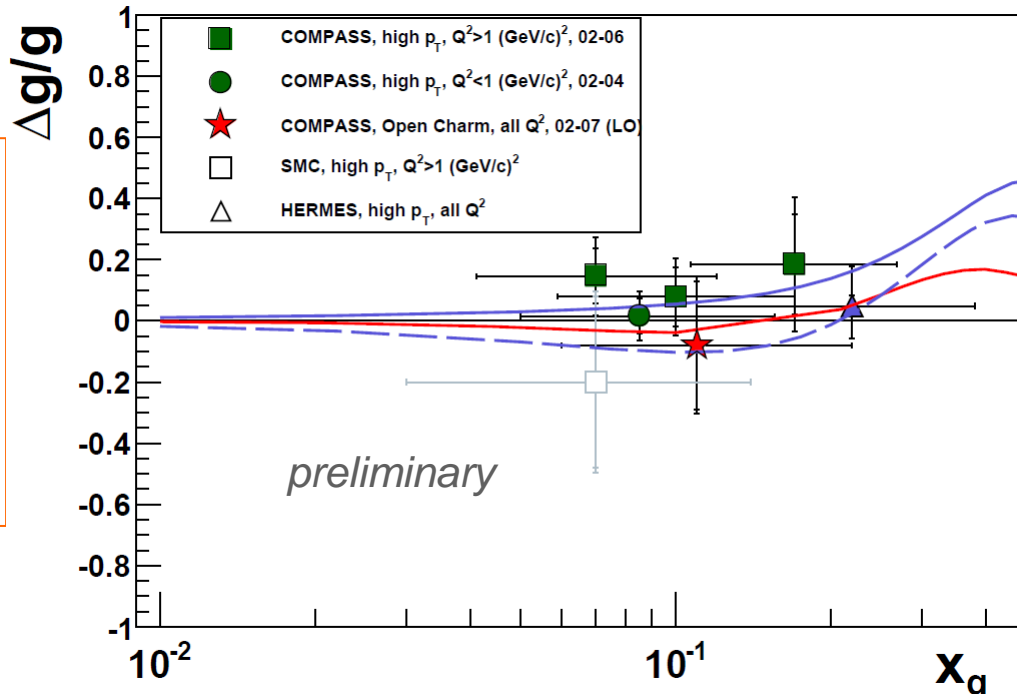
COMPASS : 4 points  
+ HERMES & SMC

# $\Delta G/G$ at LO : SMC, HERMES and COMPASS

High  $p_T$  hadrons:  
 $Q^2 \sim 3$

with model for physical background

Open charm:  
 $Q^2 = 13$



LSS10,  $\Delta G \sim +0.32$

LSS10,  $\Delta G \sim -0.33$   
 at  $Q^2 = 4$

DSSV,  $\Delta G = 0.02$   
 at  $Q^2 = 3$

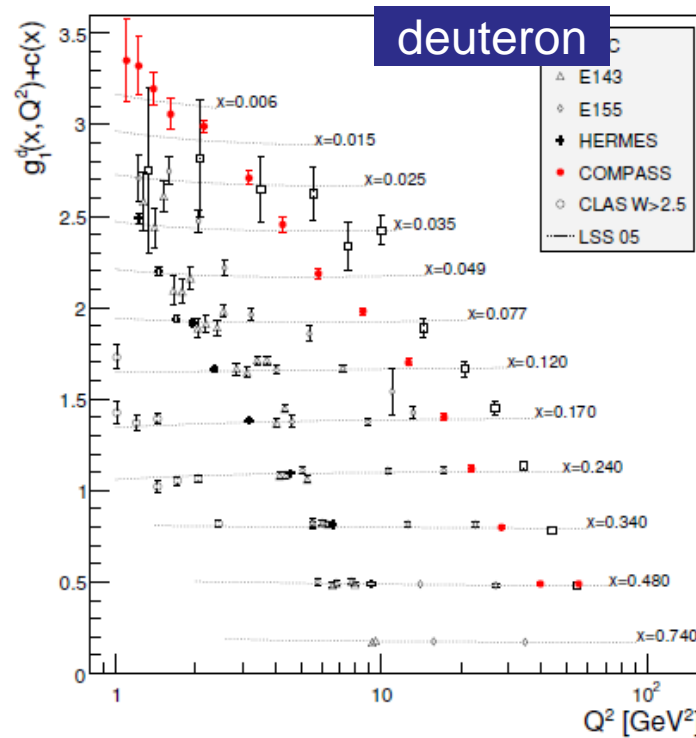
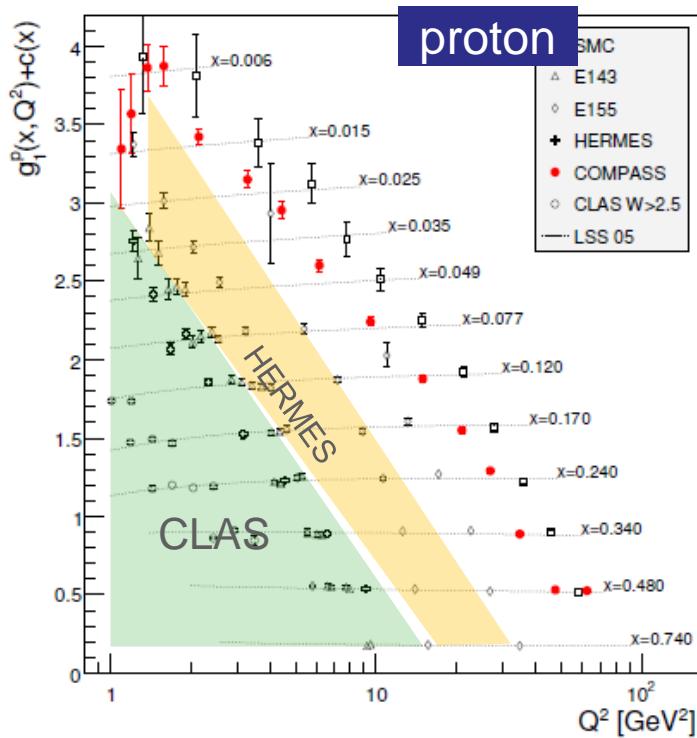
- All measurements compatible with 0
- Constraint on  $\langle \Delta G \rangle$  for  $0.05 < x < 0.3$
- Results disfavour value of the integral  $> \sim \pm 0.3$   
 i.e.  $\pm 60\%$  of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  nucleon spin
- Contribution to  $\langle \Delta G \rangle$  outside measured  $x$  range not excluded

Note that these data are NOT included in global fits

# 3. $\Delta G$ from global fits

## Spin structure functions $g_1$

$$A_1^{DIS} \propto g_1(x) \propto \frac{1}{2} \sum e_q^2 (\Delta q(x) + \Delta \bar{q}(x))$$



$$\frac{d g_1}{d \text{Log}(Q^2)} \propto -\Delta g(x, Q^2)$$

→  $g_1$  as input to global QCD fits for extraction of  $\Delta q_f(x)$  and  $\Delta G(x)$

However  $x$  and  $Q^2$  coverage not yet sufficient for  $\Delta G$   
Use also constraint from pp data (DSSV)

**Note: new 200 GeV proton data to come from COMPASS 2011 run**



# 3. $\Delta G(x)$ from global QCD fits of polarized data

## LSS '10

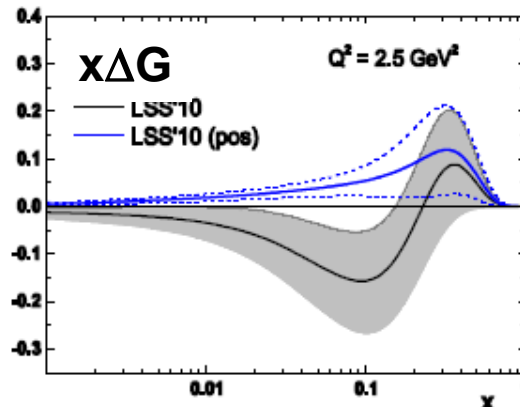
Only DIS & SIDIS data

*Leader, Sidorov, Stamenov,*

$$\Delta G = 0.25 \pm 0.19$$

$$\Delta G = -0.40 \pm 0.43$$

at  $Q^2 = 2.5 \text{ GeV}^2$



## DSSV-2009 (old)

DIS, SIDIS & pp

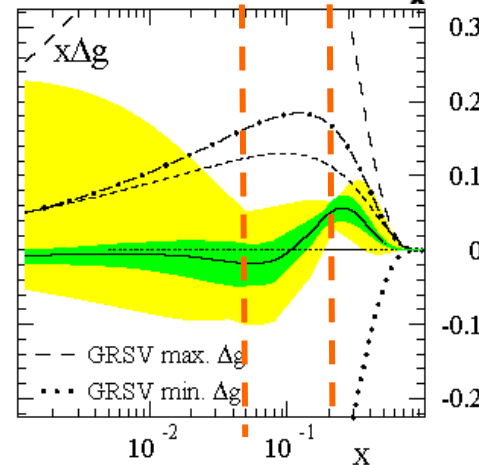
*De Florian, Sassot,*

*Stratmann, Vogelsang*

*PRL 101 (2008)072001*

$$\Delta G = -0.08 \pm ?$$

at  $Q^2 = 10 \text{ GeV}^2$



~0 in measured range (node)

- Data favored fits with  $\Delta G$  close to 0, excluding  $\Delta G$  std (DSSV-2009, LSS10)
- Strong constraint on  $\langle \Delta G \rangle$ , now  $> 0$  (DSSV+) in  $x$  range probed
- No constraint outside  $0.05 < x < 0.2$

# Quark spin contribution $\Delta\Sigma$ from QCD fits

**COMPASS**  $\Delta\Sigma = 0.30 \pm 0.01$  (stat)  $\pm 0.02$  (evol)

fit to  $g_1^{p,n,d}$  world data,  $\overline{MS}$  scheme,  $Q^2=3$  (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup> *PLB 647 (2007) 8*

$\Delta s + \Delta \bar{s} = -0.08 \pm 0.01$  (stat)  $\pm 0.02$  (evol) COMPASS data only

**HERMES**  $\Delta\Sigma = 0.33 \pm 0.011$  (stat)  $\pm 0.025$  (theo)  $\pm 0.028$  (evol)

HERMES  $g_1^d$  data,  $\overline{MS}$  scheme,  $Q^2=5$  (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup>, neglecting  $x < 0.02$  contrib., *PRD75 (2007)012007*

$\Delta s + \Delta \bar{s} = -0.085 \pm 0.013$  (th)  $\pm 0.008$  (exp)  $\pm 0.009$  (evol)

**DSSV**  $\Delta\Sigma = 0.24$   $Q^2=10$  (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup> *arXiv:0804.0422*

**LSS '10**  $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \Delta\Sigma = 0.25 \pm 0.04 & \Delta G \text{ with node } Q^2=10 \text{ (GeV/c)}^2, \\ \Delta\Sigma = 0.21 \pm 0.03 & \Delta G > 0 \end{array} \right.$

# Bjorken sum rule

A fundamental result of QCD

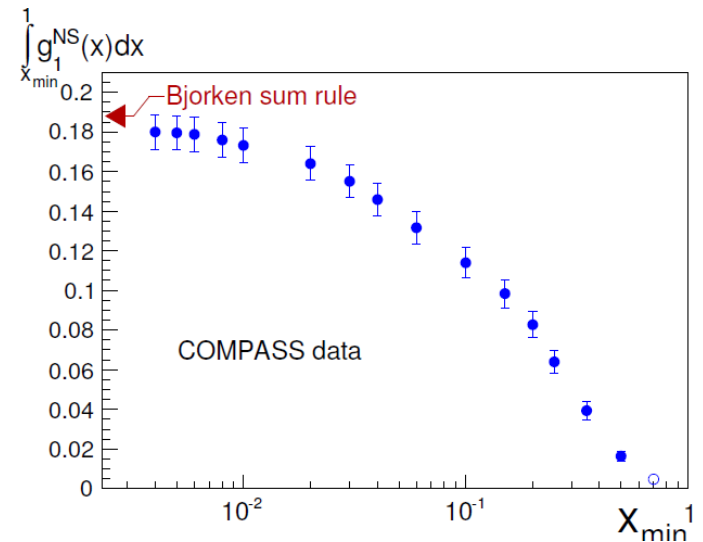
on the non-singlet combination  $g_1^{NS}(x) = g_1^p(x) - g_1^n(x)$   
derived from current algebra:

$$\int_0^1 g_1^{NS}(x) dx = \frac{1}{6} \left| \frac{g_A}{g_V} \right| C^{NS}$$

Measuring the first moments provides a test of the Bjorken sum rule,

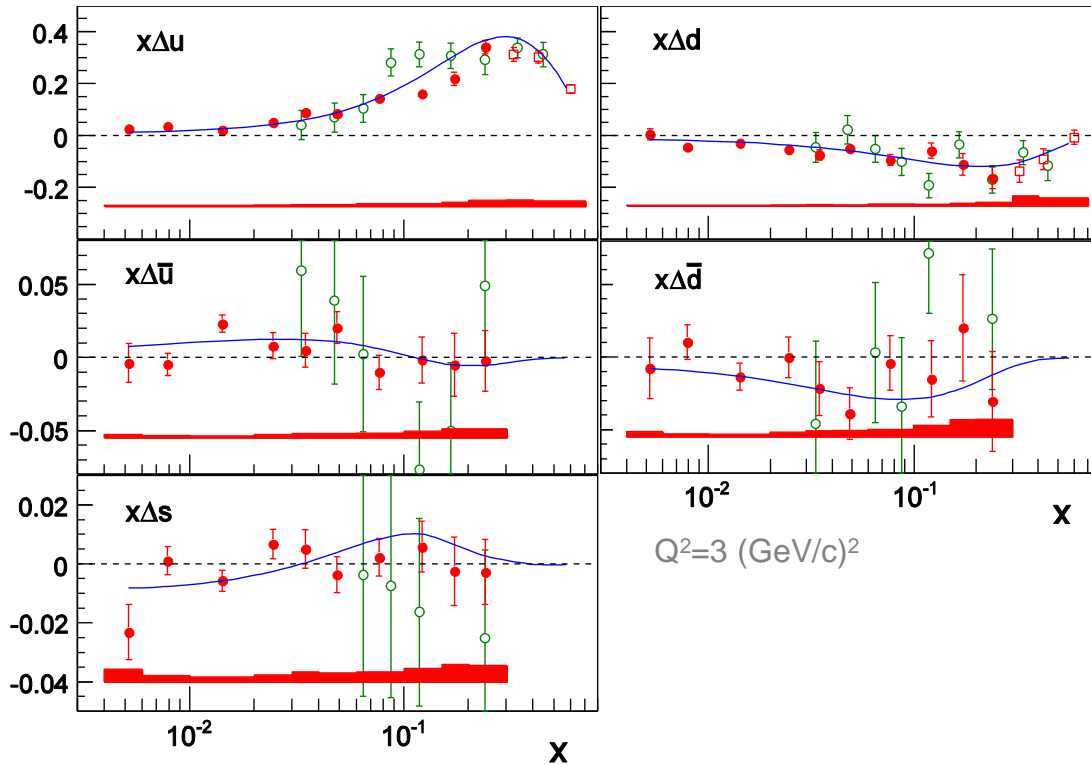
Fit to COMPASS data:  $g_A/g_V =$   
 $1.28 \pm 0.07(\text{stat}) \pm 0.10(\text{syst})$

PDG value:  
 $1.268 \pm 0.003$



# Quark helicities from Semi-incl. DIS

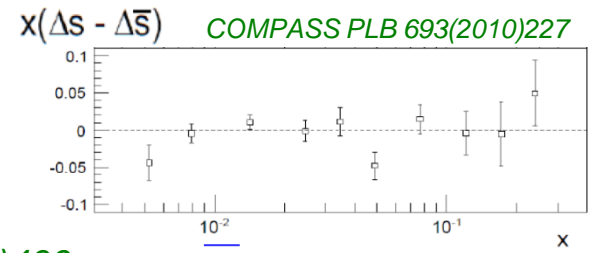
$$\vec{l} \vec{p} \rightarrow l p h^{+/-}$$



Extraction at LO

$$A_1^{h(p/d)}(x) = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 D_q^h \Delta q(x)}{\sum_q e_q^2 D_q^h q(x)}$$

- **COMPASS**  
PLB693(2010)227, using DSS FF
- **HERMES**  
PRD71(2005)012003
- **DSSV**



HERMES  $\Delta s + \bar{\Delta s} = 0.037 \pm 0.019$  (stat)  $\pm 0.027$  (syst), *PLB666(2008)466*  
 COMPASS  $\Delta s = -0.01 \pm 0.01$  (stat)  $\pm 0.01$  (syst),  $0.003 < x < 0.3$

$\Delta s - \bar{\Delta s}$  compatible with 0

- Full flavour separation  $\rightarrow x \sim 0.004$
- Sea quark distributions  $\sim$  zero
- Good agreement with global fits

# $\Delta s$ puzzle

- **DIS data:** Integral of  $\Delta s$  can be extracted from the integral of  $g_1$  using two other inputs (n and hyperon decay) & SU(3)

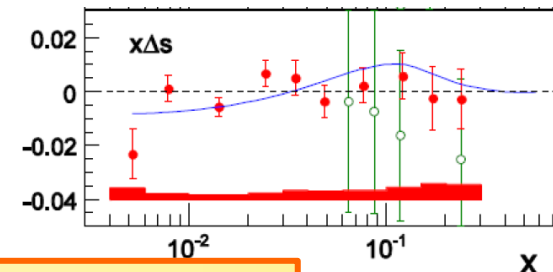
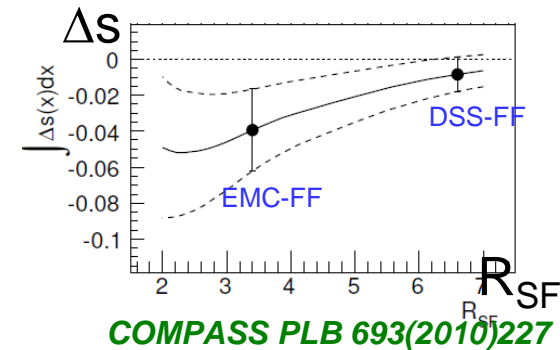
$$\rightarrow \int \Delta s + \Delta \bar{s} = -0.08 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.02$$

- **SIDIS data:**  $\Delta s(x)$  measured from SIDIS (kaon) spin asymmetries, using quark Fragmentation Functions

$$\rightarrow \Delta s(x) \approx 0$$

## Several possible explanations to the discrepancy :

- Uncertainty on quark fragmentation function  $s \rightarrow K$
- Global fits (DSSV, LSS) suggest negative  $\Delta s$  at low  $x$  - reconciles the two approaches
- Assume SU(3) violation  $a_8$  from 0.58 to 0.42  
 $\rightarrow \Delta s = -0.02$  *Bass & Thomas, PLB 684(2010)216*



Need more data on quark fragmentation functions

Need more data on  $\Delta s$  at low  $x$

COMPASS run 2011 at 200 GeV

Certainly a physics case for EIC

# Transversity- Collins and Sivers asymmetries

- Transversely polarized target, SIDIS:

$$l p \uparrow \rightarrow l p h^{+/-}$$

- Measure simultaneously several azimuthal asymmetries, out of which :

- Collins: Outgoing hadron direction & quark transverse spin
- Sivers: Nucleon spin & quark transverse momentum  $k_T$

at LO: **Collins**  
q transverse spin distr.

$$A_{\text{Coll}} = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 \Delta_T q \cdot \Delta_T \circ D_q^h}{\sum_q e_q^2 \cdot q \cdot D_q^h}$$

Collins fragmentation function, depends on spin

**Sivers**

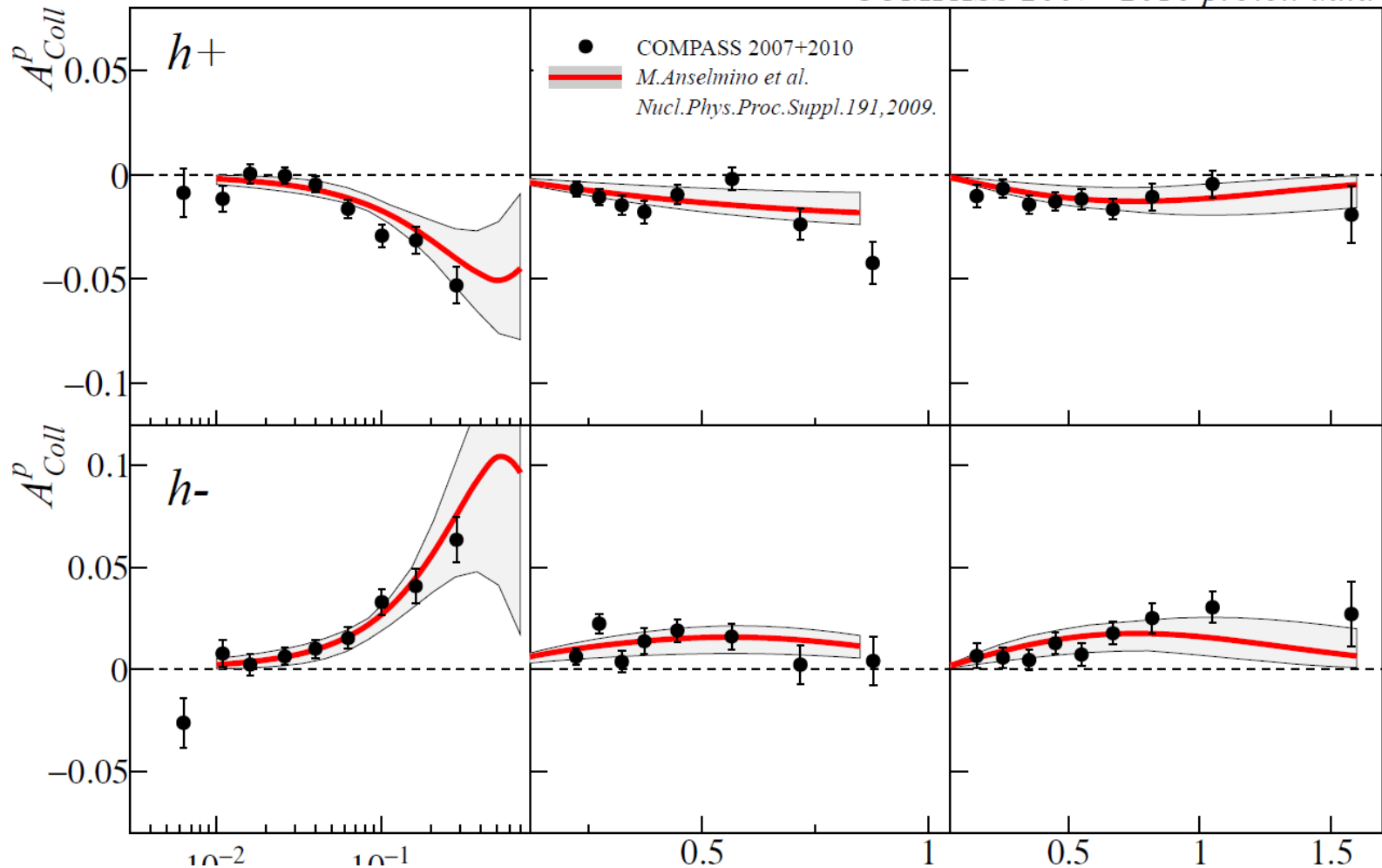
$$A_{\text{Siv}} = \frac{\sum_q e_q^2 f_{1Tq}^\perp \cdot D_q^h}{\sum_q e_q^2 \cdot q \cdot D_q^h}$$

Usual quark fragmentation function

- note:  $\Delta_T q$  also measured using
- "Two hadron" fragmentation function
  - lambda Transverse Polarization

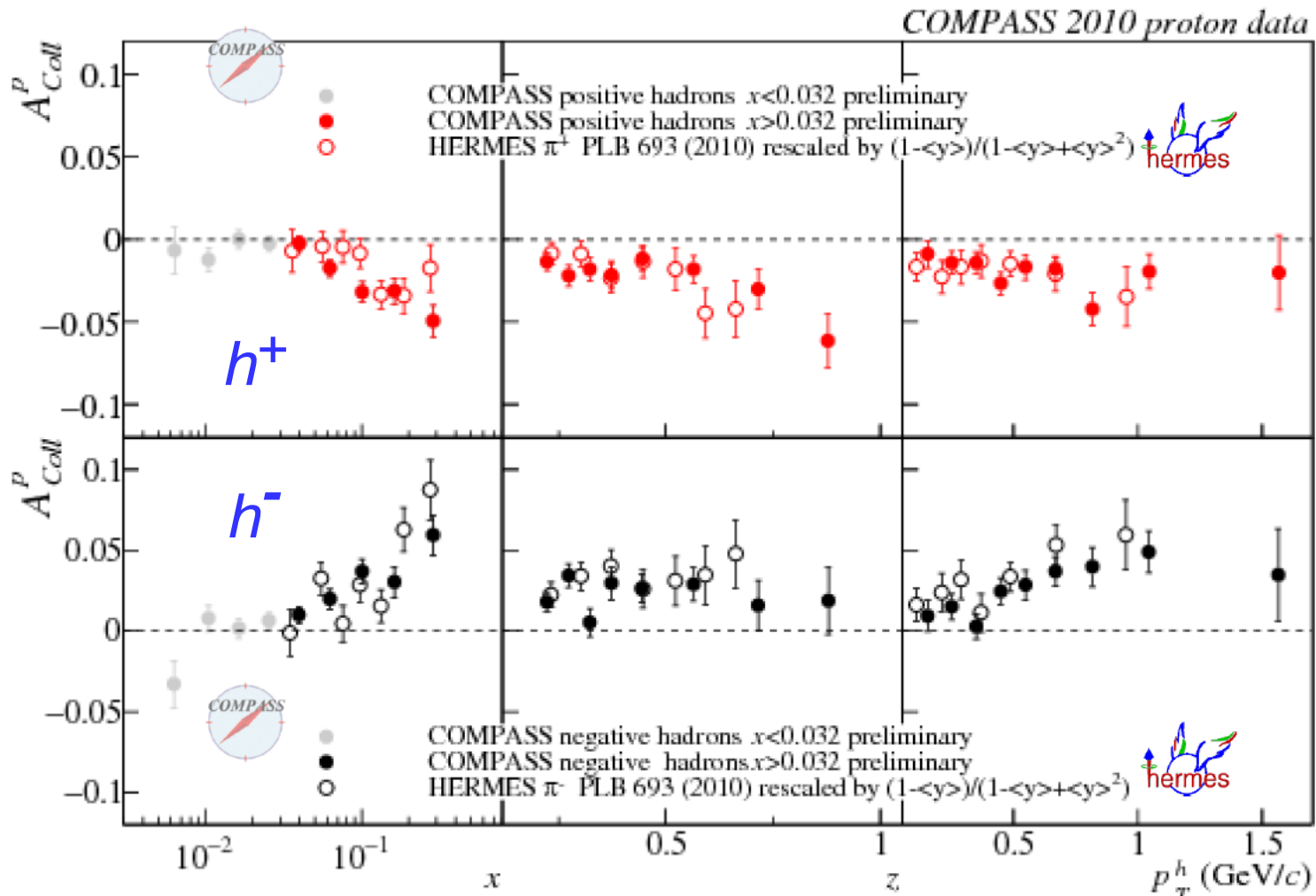
# Collins latest results on proton

COMPASS 2007+2010 proton data



Large signal with proton target, as seen by HERMES  
(Is zero with deuteron target)

# Collins. Comparison COMPASS vs HERMES



Same signal strength, although different  $Q^2$ , by factor of ~4. (New)



# Transversity – from Collins Asymmetry

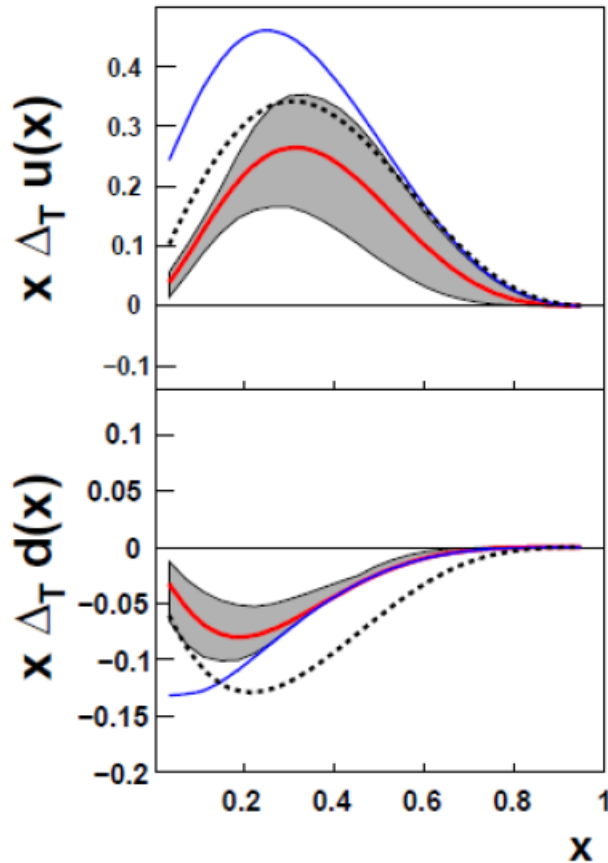
Several combined analyses of

**HERMES-proton, COMPASS-deuteron, and BELLE fragm.fct. data**

Cloet, Bentz and Thomas PLB659 (08)

Bacchetta, Conti, Radici, PRD(09)

Anselmino et al 2009.



- $\Delta_T u > 0$  and  $\Delta_T d < 0$   
u quark transversity along nucleon spin
- Do not saturate Soffer bound
- Smaller than helicity

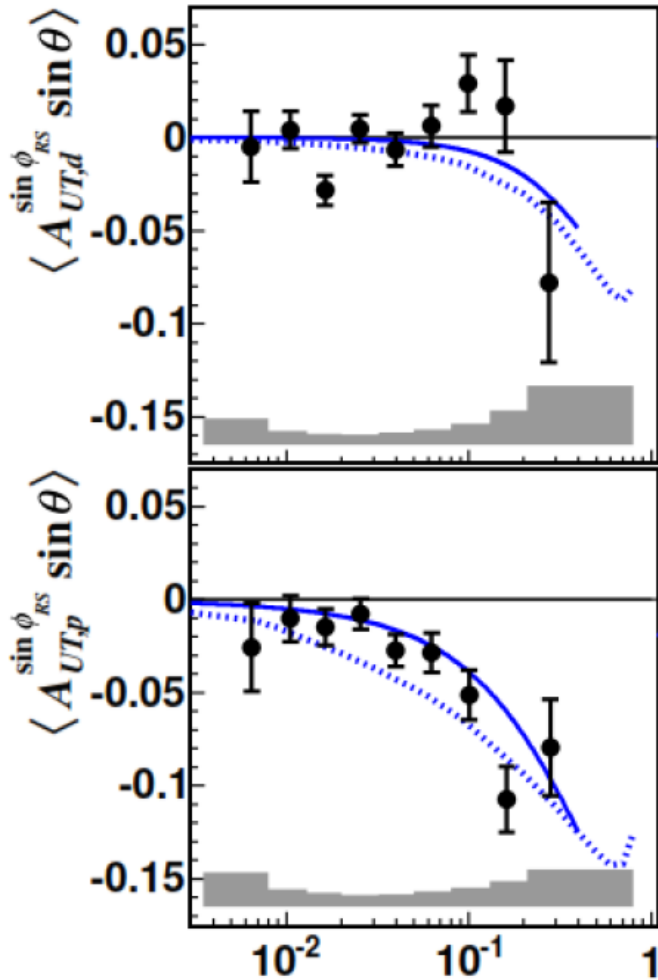
Also predictions for sea quarks

*Ex: M. Anselmino et al. arXiv:0812.4366*

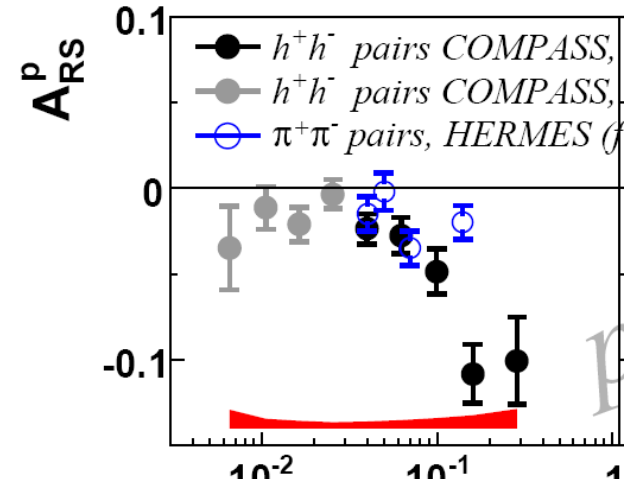
# Transversity via “two hadrons”

as an alternative for  $\Delta_T u$  and  $\Delta_T d$ .

COMPASS, PLB 713 (2012)10



Comparison  
COMPASS/HERMES:



- **Confirms signal at large  $x$ .** larger than Collins asymmetry  
larger than HERMES signal, different phase space, but difficult to describe both simultaneously

*A. Bacchetta et al., Mah et al.*

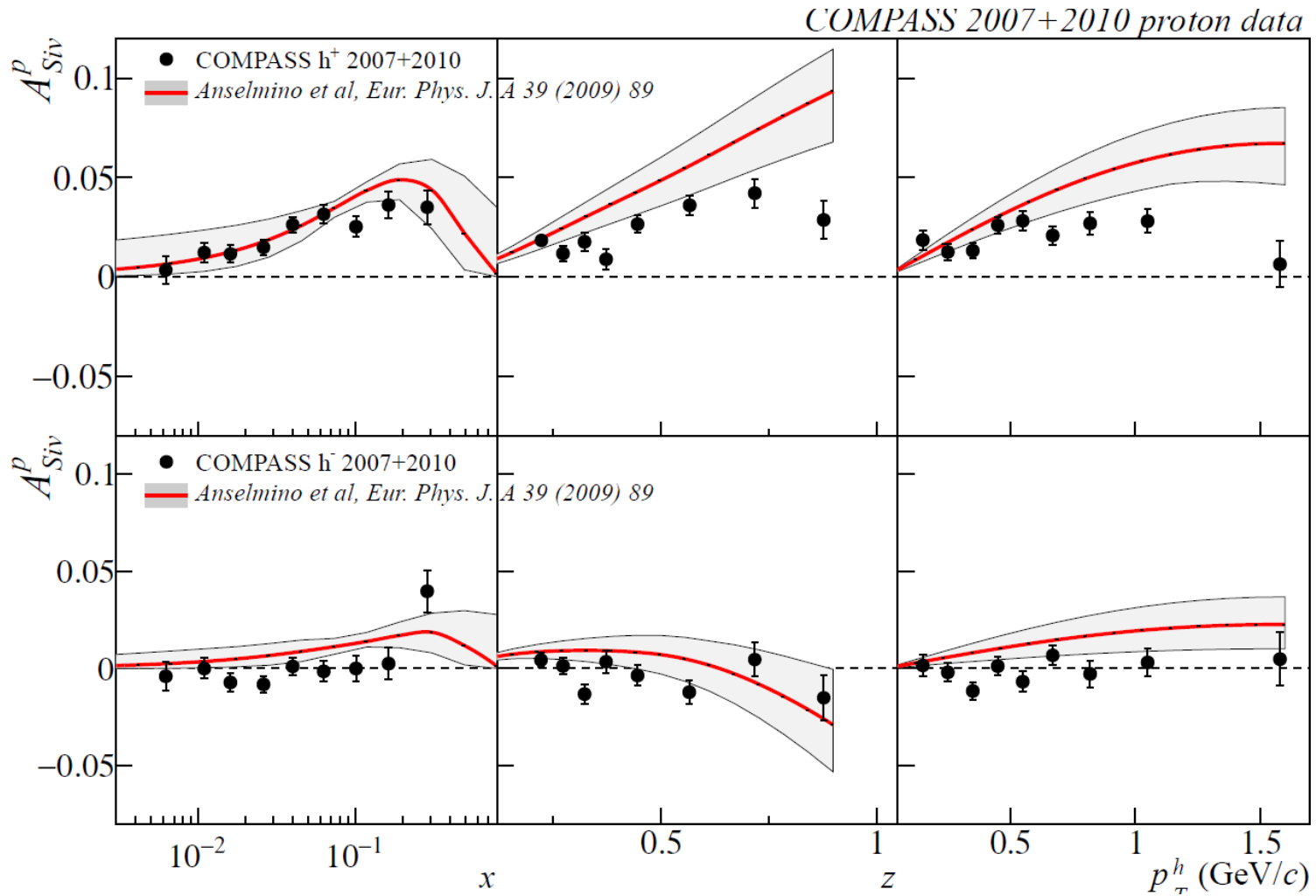
- **$h_1^u$  &  $h_1^d$  extraction** (C. Elia Ph.D. Thesis 2012) following Bacchetta, Courtoy, Radici

deuteron  
target

proton  
target  
2007

# Sivers latest result on proton

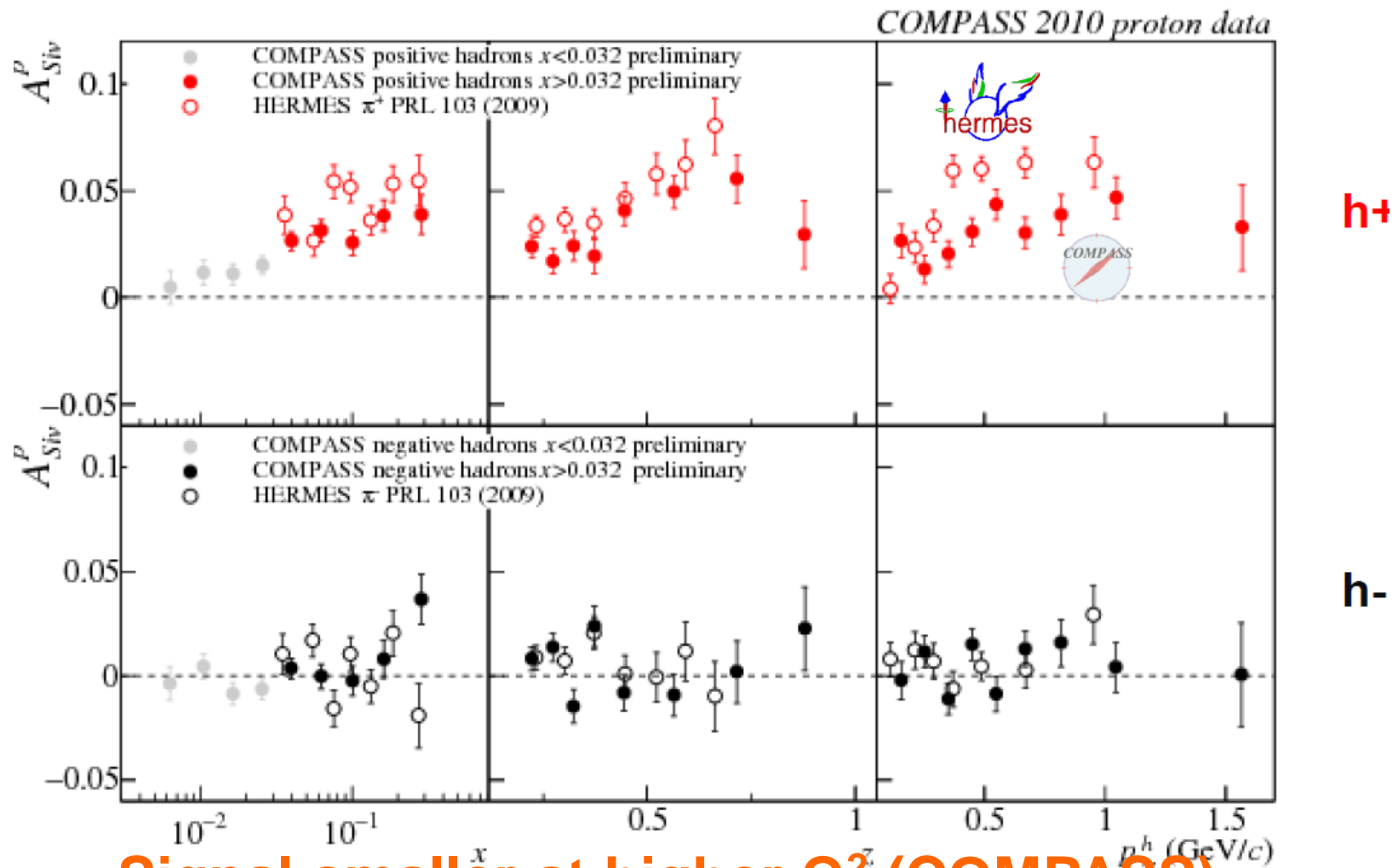
Correlation between Nucleon spin & quark transverse momentum  $k_T$



**Large signal with proton target and  $h^+$**   
**Was measured to be zero on deuteron.**

# Sivers. Comparison COMPASS vs HERMES

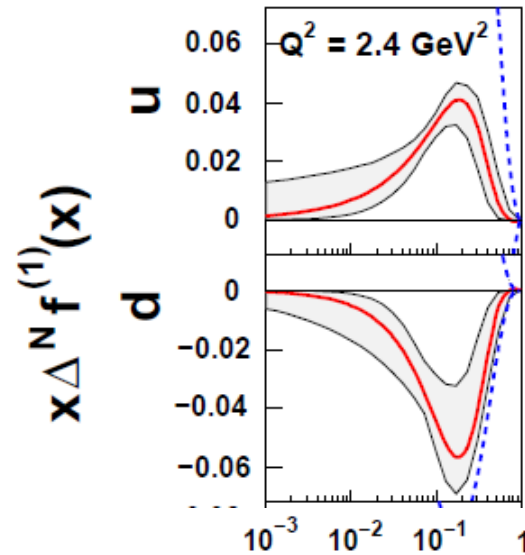
COMPASS 2010 data restricted to HERMES range  $x > 0.32$



**Signal smaller at higher  $Q^2$  (COMPASS)**

# Sivers function

Extraction of Sivers function  
(from HERMES **p** and COMPASS **d**)



*M. Anselmino et al., arXiv:0812.4366*

- Much progress in data on Sivers from polarized SIDIS  
u and d quark Sivers function opposite
- Still more statistics needed to separate all variables:  $x$ ,  $z$ ,  $p_T$

Other process:

- Future polarized Drell-Yan, where Sivers effect is expected, but with opposite sign.



Short term (accepted by CERN Research Board):

**2012 : 1 month GPDs + SIDIS in parallel**

2013 -2014 : CERN Long Shut Down

**2014 -2017 :**

- **TMDs** via Polarized Drell-Yan (1 year)
- **GPDs** via DVCS and DVMP reactions (2 years)

*For GPD program, see A. Ferrero's talk,  
for exclusive mesons, P. Sznajder*

Future ideas, beyond 2018:

Drell-Yan Polarized and Unpolarized

GPDs with Polarized target

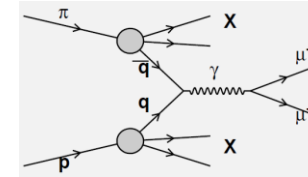
Hadron spectroscopy

# COMPASS Future : Polarized Drell-Yan



- Polarized Drell-Yan**  $\pi p^\uparrow \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- X$

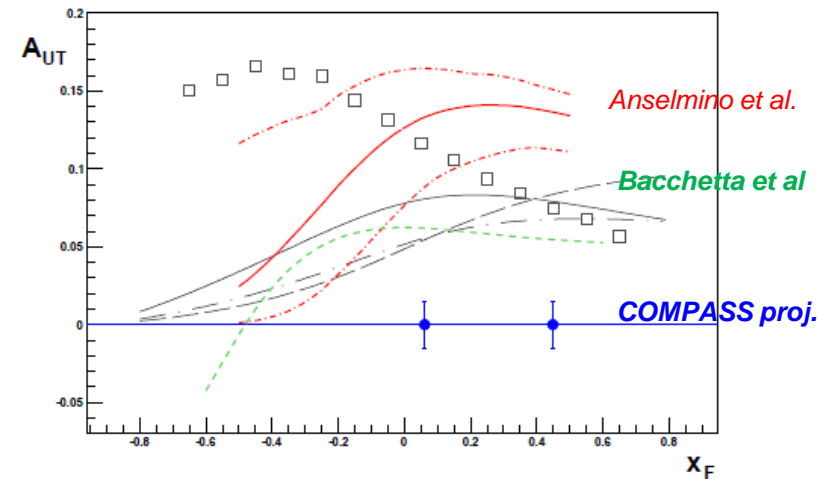
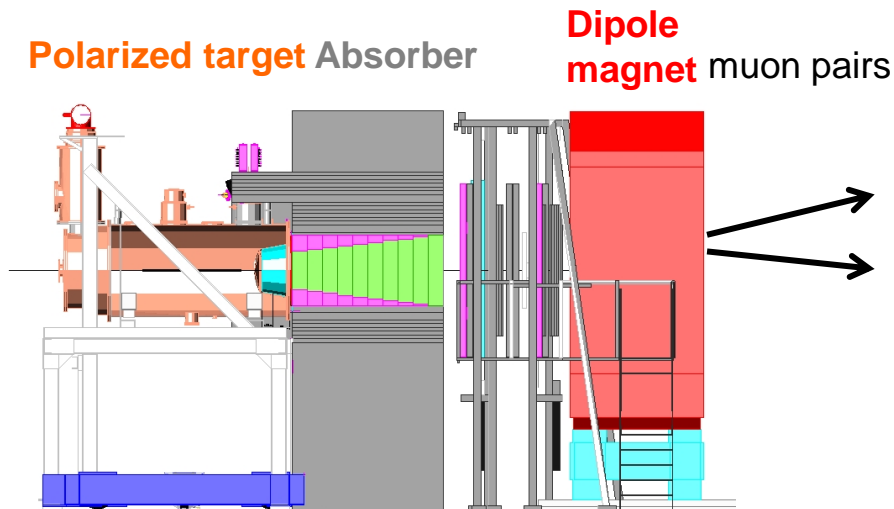
190 GeV pi beam on transversely polarised proton target:  
 $\pi^-$  valence u-antiquark picks nucleon's u quark in valence region (u-quark dominance)



→ TMDs, Sivers & Boer-Mulders

Test of factorization approach: comparison SIDIS/ Drell-Yan

## Ex: $A_{UT}$ asymmetry in Drell-Yan process



# Conclusions

---

## Gluon contribution to nucleon spin

All measurements point to zero or small contribution.

## Quark contribution to nucleon spin

Extraction for all flavours from SIDIS

Towards agreement with Lattice QCD calculation for  $\Delta\Sigma$

$\Delta s(x) \sim 0$  from SIDIS in measured region, and  $\int \Delta s < 0$  from DIS:  
need more precision and Fragmentation Function knowledge

## Transversity and TMDs

Precise results on Collins and Sivers

Much progress on all Azimuthal asymmetries for TMDs (not shown)

**Exciting future program in preparation:**

- **TMDs from Polarized Drell-Yan (2014)**
- **GPDs (end 2012 ; 2015)**